THE ROBESON FRAUDS.

Admiral Porter and A. S. Hewitt Before the Committee.

THE FRAUDULENT IRON CONTRACTS

The Contracts Aggregating \$43,000 Above the Iiron Market Rates.

MB. HEWITT'S CONVINCING TESTIMONY

Admiral Porter Informs Robeson that the Secor Payment is in Violation of Law.

ROBESON ORDERS A CONTRACT WITH ROACH.

The Engines of the Tennessee the GoVernment \$1,060,000.

WASHINGTON, April 3. - The statement of the New York Times to-day that Mr. Bartlett. in addressing the committee last night, cited garbled extracts of the laws relating to the Navy Department is a wilful falsehood, known to be by every member of the committee. The statutes referred to were read in extenso by Mr. tee, so that garbling them would have been useless if attempted. The Administration organs and defenders of robbery and corruption m seek some other method to break the force of the fearless and determined raid upon the in quities of the Navy Department of which Mr.

Bartlett is the champion.

THE ADMINISTRATION PUZZLED.

The results of the investigation so far have been seriously damaging. In the overt acts proved to have been committed by the Secretary of the Navy, as well as in the reckless disregard of law that characterizes the administration of the Department and the loose manner in which all its operations have been carried on. The Administration is greatly puzzled what to do. It seems now almost certain that the Secretary will be impeached if he is not permitted to resign before impeachment proceedings can be taken. The Jolly Robeson is no longer Jolly at all, but comes into the committee room with the downcast air and mien of a condemned criminal being led to his execution. He is sour and grim, never smiles, and seldom speaks to anybody.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S TESTIMONY. house by illness for a number of days, unable to respond to the summons of the committee, put n an appearance to-night, attended by Comm dore Case and Capt. Reynolds. Secretary Robeson greeted him very coldly as he entered the room. On account of his manifest indisposi-tion, Admiral Porter was the first witness

He testified that since the incumbency of the present Secretary of the Navy he held for a white an advisory position in the Department At the direction of the Secretary he ordered a Board, of which Commodore Boggs was Chair-man, to examine the claims of the Secors for extra compensation. The Secretary told me that HE HAD EXAMINED THE LAW

under which the former allowance was made, and that he was satisfied that he had authority to make the further allowance. The witness told the Secretary that he thought the first payof the claims, and that there was no authority for making any further allow-ance. Witness knows Mr. Roach. Did not recommend him to build the engine for the torletter of introduction, but not a letter of recom mendation. Gave him the letter to get rid of

were presented they were referred, he thought, to Mr. Lenthal. Robeson had been in the Department about a month at that time. Don't know who ordered the Board or who selected it. Witness signed the order convening the

To Mr. Archer-Mr. Lenthal told me that these claims had been settled, and on that statement I advised the Secretary. My duties were mainly professional. I left the department about Sepwas paid or not before I left the department. I have no remembrance of examining the report

me that he had an order to pay these claims out of the general appropriation, and in that case we would have to stop work on some vessels we were building. I mentioned the matter to the Secretary, and he said he would arrange it. TESTIMONY OF ABRAM S. BEWITT.

facturing firm of Cooper, Hewitt & Co., New Jersey, was next called as an expert in iron. He swore he had been largely engaged in iron manufacturing for twenty-five years. He had visited all the great American and foreign fron works both privately and officially for the Government Only heard ten days ago that the Navy Department had made a contract for iron for torpedo boats with Pennock & Co. I have since been of the kinds of iron called for in those contracts, I never heard that the Government wanted any of the kinds of iron therein called for. We are now furnishing the War and Treasury Departments some of the kinds of iron called fo by the Pennock contracts. We were furnishing beam iron for the Rock Island armory at

FOUR AND A HALF CENTS PER POUND. The iron we were furnishing would stand the tests prescribed in these contracts. Those are not unusual tests. We should have bid for the beam iron if we had known the Navy Department wanted it on the 13th November. Would have bid for the beam iron four and three-quarbulb iron. On the 25th of December our prices would have been a quarter of a cent higher. Know of no manufacturers who make all the kinds of iron called for in those conkinds of iron of one house unless the house manufactures them. Pennock & Co. do not make of the dimensions given and of that grade was 7 and a quarter cents. Have made the testing of iron a special study for years. The specifications for tests in those contracts is not unusually severe. The ordinary beam of any of the four makers in this country would stand the tests. It is merely a good, fair test, and nothing

for the best iron that can be made. I visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard to see Pennock's iron after I was subpernaed there. The Ordnance Department sald they had no such Iron, but they had some in the Construction De partment. I found some in that department, and witnessed the test of one piece. The wit ness explained the test. It did not show what what we call toughness, out broke short. It was very orystalline, and not such iron as engineers prefer. The beams were ordinarily good. The angle iron was good, but the workmanship

is it exceedingly faulty and bad.
The plate iron stood the tests required by the ontracts. In my opinion, the iron in these con acts, taken in the lump, would have been worth t % cents. The contract price is ten cents. The iron called for by the contract would come to \$57,461.09 at market rates. Under the contract it I all

this contract for the iron \$43,163,90, and including the steel called for, the loss under the contract over

INFORMATION FOR THE SECRETARY. To Secretary Robeson-We are now running the Ringwood, Durham, and Trenton Iron Don't know anything about the Eureka iron Iron beams made of the very best possible iro would be worth only seven cents. Plates of the best Sligo iron would be worth from ten t ations in the Pennock contract do not call for he Sligo Iron, nor the best quality of won. The plate iron called for by that contract can be furnished for seven cents, whether it was char-

HOW ROBESON CROSS-EXAMINED The Secretary-You think you know all about

on, don't you? Witness-I have made it my study for many

The Secretary-You think you know as much any body else, and rather more, don't you'

Witness-Well, I don't hardly like to put I hat way, Mr. Secretary.
The Secretary smiled at his brilliant effort to badger and insuit the witness, and the commit

tee looked indignant. To Mr. Archer-I think the Phoenix Company made the beams I saw at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. Can't say whether it was charcoal iron or

The cross-examination by the Secretary was ontinued at great length on totally imaginary ypothesis, and failed to shake Mr. Hewitt' estimony in a single material point.

Chief Engineer William H. Shock sworn Acted as Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering in the absence of the Chief on three different occasions. On one occasion he received the apers relating to the Secor claims, sent down from the Secretary's room. Mr. Allyn told me they didn't belong to that bureau. I told him to make out some sort of a statement regarding them. He did so, and the paper he wrote was left on Mr. King's table. The papers were sent back to the Sec-When Mr. King returned, he found the paper on his table. Don't think I made any statement on the back of the papers. When I returned them my impression was that our buofficial action was required by our bureau. The paper written by Mr Allyn was a mere mem-

orandum. I don't know the terms of it.

Contracts made by the Bureau of Steam Engineering for engines as a general thing are accompanied by specifications. Occasionally, in exceptional cases, they are not. The two engines built under special agreement by Mr. Ericsson and the engine of the Tennessee are the only exceptions I know of. Don't know that the Erics son engines were built by special act of Congress. The navy yards are capable of turning out firstclass work in every respect-think rather better work than can be got outside.

\$1,060,000 FOR THE TENNESSEE'S ENGINE.

Mr. Bartlett put in evidence the contract with John Roach for new compound engines for the steamer Tennessee, made by Chief Engineer Shock, the contractor to take out the engines already in that vessel and substitute the new ones. Under this contract Boach is given the engines already in the vessel and which cost the Government \$760,000, and in addition is to be paid the sum of \$300,000 in money.

THE SECRETARY ORDERED THE CONTRACT. Examination of Mr. Shock resumed-1 drew that contract. It was made on the 30th of Octoer. I was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to make it. Mr. Roach made the proposition of he contract to the Secretary of the Navy. Witness produced a copy of the written propo

sition made by Roach.

There was a second letter (witness produced) it). These letters were addressed to the Secre tary They were sent to me when I got instruc-tions to make the contract. The Secretary also sent me a letter of instructions (letter produced and read). Witness had never had any word or consultation with the Secretary or any to this (Witness also produced his reply to the Secretary, estimating the cost of the engine of the kind wanted at \$375,000 to \$400,000 and the value of the engines when landed o the dock at \$65,000). The Secretary directed witness to make a contract with Roach on the terms of his proposition, estimating the engine that cost \$760,000 a few years previous as only

HOW IT WAS DONE. The witness testified that Roach's second proposition was to build the new engine for \$300,000 and the old engine. The Secretary ordered me to make the contract on those terms, which I did. Don't know of any stipulation in the contract but what were contained in Roach's proposition. The Secretary did not asl my advice as to the acceptance or the rejection of the proposition. Had conversations wit Roach while drawing the contract, and fixed the details of the contract according to his (Roch's)

suggestions. MORE OFIT. Contracts for altering the machinery of the Powhattan and the Brooklyn in a similar man-ner have been made with Philadelphia firms ince Mr, Robeson's incumbency. I don't know anything about these contracts. They wer whether this exchange of machinery was con-trary to law or not. Should not have told the Secretary so if I had deemed it contrary to law. The contract as drawn gives the contractor very wide latitude. The engines have been modified in some respects from the terms of the ontract. I am the inspector, and am responsible for anything wrong in the work. The work

is not being done according to contract, as I have permitted alterations and modifications. The hour being late the examination of this witness was suspended. WHAT ROBESON SAYS. Secretary Robeson said his attention had been called to a telegram in the New York Tribune of of that, for he presumed that no on

Monday, which spoke of what had been proved in this investigation, Now, he did not speak of the committee or others would undertake to proceedings; but the telegram went on further to state what was assumed to be his defence for what was called his delinquency in the payment of the Secor claims, saying he excused himself on the ground of a misapprehension of the law. He desired here to say that he con the law. He desired here to say that he considered these claims just and equitable, and
that the department was bound to pay them,
unless debarred by the restrictions of
some law, and that it was his opinion
as a lawyer and as an Administrative officer that
there was no law which debarred these claims.
Those who thought there was were either not
informed of the circumstances or misconstrued
the effect of the law.

The committee adjourned at 10:30 o'clock.

Attempt to Rob a Police Station. On Tuesday night, as Capt. Killilea of the Forty seventh station, was sitting in his private office, he have a peculiar noise at the window. He concealed hims

Gen. Grant in Jersey City.

Gen. Grant in Jersey Cury.

President Grant, ex-Secretary Borle and wife, ex-Collector Murphy and wife, and Miss Nellie Grant, articled at the Conard dock, Jersey Cury, at 1 o clock yesterolay afternoon, on the steamer Andrew Fletcher. The party disembarked and went on board the Algeria, in which, with the exception of the President, the party down the bay, returning in the Andrew Fletcher party down the bay, returning in the Andrew Fletcher. The Funeral of Professor Morse.

will cost \$130,645.30. The Government loses on DUTCH HEINRICH IN PRISON INTERESTING INCIDENTS OF THE

TRIP TO SING SING. Smoking his Last Cigar and Drinking his

Last Champagne, Probably, for the Next Ten Years-An Opinion of Stokes-Helmrich's Late Business. Heinrich yesterday shifted his rters from the Tombs to Sing Sing; he havbeen sentenced to ten years in State Prison

the robbery of \$83,000 in bonds and a note \$14,000 from J. S. Kennedy & Co., Cedar street. At 12:15 yesterday afternoon Deputy Sheriff Shields stepped from his desk in the Sheriff's office and accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Brown, several other deputies, and a Sun reporter narched down to the Tombs. Mr. Brown carried a little russet leather bag which seemed heavy, and when he set it down it chinked. Turning in under the massive stone portals and hence through the north corridor, Sheriff Shields and those who accompanied soon stood in the corridor known as "Murderers' Row."

DUTCH HEINRICH'S WIFS.

Above the corridor are two others, and beween the galleries an open space reaching to the roof. The corridors reach right and left from the entrance. In Murderer's row the desk of the keeper stands just to the left of the enrance. Ten feet from that stands a big stove. When the party above described entered the prison yesterday a lady was sitting on a chair between the stove and the cell door nearest it. She was a very pretty woman, with clear, blonde emplexion and light brown hair. She were a complexion and light brown hair. She wore a black slik dress, fashionably made and trimmed with black lace, a sealskin sacque and black hat. About her neck was a blue Roman scarf, and handsome ear-rings were suspended from her ears. Altogether a prepossessing woman, and tastefully attired. She leaned against the door of cell No. 15, and was earnestly talking with its occupant. She was Dutch Heinrich's wife, and she was talking with her husband.

THE SUMMONS TO SING SING.

Passing in, Sheriff Shields stopped at the door of Heinrich's cell, and saluted him thus:
"Come, Henry, you've got to go up the river with us to-day."
"All right." was the reply from the cell.
Sheriff Shields had presented the commitments to the keeper, who now passed to the cells of those whose names appeared on the papers, saying to each:

those whose names appeared on the papers, saying to each:

"Now, boys, get ready to go." at the same time unlocking the cell doors. Meantime Sheriff Brown had set down his russet leather bag, from which he produced, one after another, six pairs of handcuffs, which rattled on the table as he laid then down. At this moment Dutch Heinrichs appeared at his cell door with a white shirt in his hand, from the bosom of which he was removing the studs. He looked cheerful, really bitthe, and passed the studs to his wife, saying, "Here's the studs," his wife receiving them in silence.

"Here's the study, his while receiving silence.

By this time it had become known in the prison that the Sheriff had come for Dutch Heinrich, and all the galleries in the upper part of the prison were lined with spectators who were there to witness the departure of a man who is perhaps as well known as any other in the country. Heinrich made his preparations with as much coolness as though he were packing his value for an ordinary journey.

ANOTHER PELON'S WIFE.

ANOTHER FELON'S WIFE.

The other prisoners generally were outwardly indifferent, but there was one. Cornelius Mahoney, who clearly realized the situation. His wife, a respectable looking woman, hovered about the door of his cell.

"Keep up courage," she said to the man inside, who with trembling fingers was arranging his tolet for the dreaded journey.

"I will," he said, in tremulous tones which deeply affected the woman who stood at the cell door, "and," he added in tones that were very far from their ill-feigned assurance, "see that you do."

"Oh, I will, I'm only afraid for you," said the woman, who evidently would have died for her husband could it have benefited him.

On the opposite side of the corridore sat Mrs. Neuman, silently and with sober face watching every movement of her husband. He was cheery and pleasant, she sober and anxious, but not giving way. Mr. Johnson, the owner of the horse "Buil Run" entered the prison. He saw Duch Heinrich, and was greatly surprised. He said he had met him many a time and never thought him such a man. He spoke to Neuman. "How's this,"

STILL ASSERTING BIS INNOCENCE.

STILL ASSERTING HIS INNOCENCE. never left him.

By this time nearly all those to go up had assembled in the corridor. There was, first, Henry Neumann, better known as Dutch Heimrich, going up for ten years for grand larceny; Martin Meahan, for burglary, sentenced to two years and six months; Henry Parker, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Brown, grand larceny, two years and six months; Cornelius Mahoney, grand larceny, two years and six months; John M. Van Houten, burglary, five years.

six months; John M. Van Houten, burgiary, five years.

Nearly all are young men. Heinrich was cool without bravado. Excepting Mahoney all were either indifferent or reckless. Mahoney appeared last. He wore his slouched hat on the back of his head. His beard was unkempt and his face haggard. He said he had eaten nothing for forty-eight hours, and his appearance indicated the truth of his assertion. Evidently his heart sank within him at the prospect of living entombment now staring him in the face. His wife hovered about him constantly. Sympathy for her husband—a yearning, longing, woman's desire to help him, showed painfully on every lineament of her countenance. All the prisoners were smoking.

PARTING WITH HIS WIFE.

Mrs. Neumann still kept her eyes fastened on

were smoking.

Mrs. Neumann still kept her eyes fastened on her husband. He approached, bent over her, whispered earnestly in her ear, and then resumed his preparations, while all the time the spectators watched every movement of every prisoner, for there is a dread fascination in viewing a man who is making ready to endure the horror of forced confinement.

Then the handcuffs were brought. The prisoners were remared in a row, Dutch Heinrich being the last. The handcuffs were secured about the wrists, lecking one man to the other. Heinrich swife spoke earnestly with him, and tucked a clean handkerchief in his pocket. Several men shook hands with Heinrich, and then all the prisoners were scarched. Then said Sheriff Shields:

"Are you all ready, boys," and he led the way to the court yard, the prisoners following with side-long step to the van which was waiting for them. Here Mahoney's wife as in kissed him. Mrs. Neumann placed her arms around her husband's neck. They affectionately kissed each other, and then quietly separated, the prisoners getting into the van. The door was closed and locked. The driver mounted to his seat. A policeman sat beside him, and another officer occupied the little seat that projects from the rear of the vehicle like the seat at the rear of a London omnibus. Then the van roiled out of the court yard, and then quietly separated, the rear of he court yard, and the trip to Sing Sing was begun.

At THE RAILWAY STATION.

On its arrival at the Grand Central depot the

On its arrival at the Grand Central depot the van was quickly surrounded by a curious crowd, who eagerly watched the debarkation of the prisoners and their transfer to the smoking car of the train. Heinrich was the observed of all observers, and he bore the scrutiny without flinching. In the car a seat was turned over, so that four of the prisoners sat facing each other, with two more back of them. The handcuffs were not shifted, necessitating somewhat inconvenient positions to some of the men. Mahoney was next to Heinrich, and they two sat on the single seat, faced by Sheriff Shields and the Syn reporter. Mahoney's wretched face was in strong contrast with the calm, confident air of Heinrich. Many persons passed through the car, and stopped to gaze at Heinrich, He bore their scrutiny with perfect equaninity, which was disturbed only by the words of a young fellow who made fun of him.

"Got you this time," said the gazer. "You no gets away dish time," he continued, making an attempt to siur the faint accent with which Dutch Heinrichs speak. This nettied Henrich, and he asked Sheriff Shields "it that man had any right to insuit him," said the scriff assured him that he should not again be assured in that he should not again be assured to the rain moved on.

NOT A PLEASANT TRIP. AT THE RAILWAY STATION.

As the train moved out of the depot

As the train moved out of the depct Sheriff Shields said:
"Well, Henry, how do you feel?"
"I don't feel very well, said Neumann, smilling; "it's not a pleasant trip, but I feel better going up innocent than I should if I were guitty. Will you give me a light?" he added, addressing the Sus reporter.
When he had lighted his elgar, Heinrich said, "I used to live up this way-up in Fifty-minth street," and he threw up the window, puffed eigar smoke out through it, and looked intently for Fifty-minth street, which was soon passed. Heinrich ifered a cigar to the Sheriff and one to the reporter, saying, "Take a fresh eigar," and finally one to the incore label min who sat beside him. Heinrich taiked pleasantly, frequently looking through the window with apparent pleasure at viewing se broad an expanse of country.

"De you expect to serve your time out of a sked the Sheriff.

Sheriff.

Can't tell, waid Hebrich: I have hopes that I shall not I am innacent of the crime charged against me, and I have some hope that the mystery will be cleared up."

"Did you read the article published in The

Sun about you a day or two ago?" asked the re-

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1872.

Scn about you a day or two ago?" asked the reporter.

"I did," said Heinrich, "and it's true. I did not steal the bonds, and Lawyer Price knows the men that did."

Reporter—Why were they not produced? Heinrich—Well, they couldn't be expected to give themselves away. It sin't human nature. If they could have bad the assurance that was asked of Baker—that they would not be prosecuted—it would have been allright. But Baker wouldn't hear to it. He wanted no. He wanted to convict Dutch Heinrich. I really have some doubts about whether any bonds were ever stolen from them. But he said they were stolen, and he positively identified me as the thief, though he swore he could not identify the other party to the robbery. It seems very strange to me, as it was with the other man that he talked about twenty minutes, while the thief was getting the bonds. The man he stood face to face with he couldn't identify, or even describe; but still he swore I was the thief. Why, every witness who testified for the prosecution on that trial per, ured himself. I tell you, thieves are not the only dishonest men in the world.

PUNISHED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE. PUNISHED BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Reporter—Why did Baker push you so hard?
Heinrich—Bound to convict me. The Stock
Exchange had agreed to make the loss
good to Kennedy & Co., and they were bound
that I should suffer. It didn't make any difference whether I stole the bonds; it must be Dutch
Heinrich, and so I had to suffer. I don't know
but what it's lucky that I was locked up this last
two months. There's that robbery of a bank
messenger a few days ago. If I'd been at
large that would certainly have been charged on
me. "Give a dog a bad name—" you know. Now
I haven't been in any such business for four
years. I've been trying to carn an honest living,
and I've done it. I got married four years and
six months ago. I've got two children, a boy
and a girl, and they are pretty children, too. THE PELON'S CHILD.

THE FELON'S CHILD.

"You've seen the little girl," said Heinrich to Sheriff Shields; "isn't she pretty? and they say she looks just like me;" and then he added, laughingly, "but I don't know how that can be, either, for my good looks don't amount to much; it must be my winning ways."

"That's it," said the Sheriff.
"What have you been doing during the past four years?" asked the reporter.

"Well," said Heinrich, "I've been doing a good many things. I have been with Mrs. Lynch a good deal, buying and selling diamonds. And I had an interest in a little game in Houston street. Sometimes I used to buy up things left for collateral at banks ifavo), and sometimes I did business on the street. I have dealt with various Wall street men, speculated in real estate, and done anything I could to earn an honest living. And I've donest. My wife—she is the best woman in the world—would rather I earned five doilars honestly than five thousand dishonestly, and I've stuck to the straight way. But what difference does that make? They were bound to convict me, and they did it."

"The alibi didn't work?" said the reporter.

"Work!" said Heinrich. "If look lagod Are."

NOTHING COULD HAYE SAVED HIM.

"The alibi didn't work?" said the reporter.

"Work!" said Heinrich; "If John Jacob Astor had come into court and swore that I was dining with him at the time of the alleged robery, it wouldn't have made any difference. They would have sworn him down."

Heinrich and all the listeners laughed heartify at the Astor conceit.

Heinrich took out more cigars. "We can't smoke 'em in prison." he said: "we may as well smoke 'em in ow thanding one with a band on it to the reporter. This is the kind my wife used to bring me." And he added, with a touch of humor and a tone of tenderness: "She thought because they had bands on them that they were good. Give me a light," he added, "this cigar don't burn well."

"You say that story in THE Sun was true," said the reporter. "then why was was not Detective Molloy called to testify?"

"That's the mystery." said Henrich; "but then he didn't acknowledge my innocence until after the trial, when it was too late to do any good."

"Then you think he did it just to hedge his

ood."
"Then you think he did it just to hedge his wn conscience?" said the reporter. DETERMINED TO CONVICT.

"Just that," said Heinrich, "but I don't know as even that made my difference, for they were bound to convict me. Sampson told me that it wouldn't do for his reputation that I be allowed to escape, and I can prove that Molloy has offered to bet, in a New York barroom, that he'd have me in State Prison in a year. Now, you see, it didn't make any difference what I did or where I went. If I went into Wall street with a clergyman they would swear he was a sneak thief. Some wealthy and respectable people have tried to assist me, but it was no go. Everybody that tried to help me was denounced as a thief or robber. Baker offered to insure that my sentence should not exceed one year if I would plead guilty. But I wouldn't do it, for, so help me God, I am innocent of the charge. And I believe that Baker knows I am innocent, and I don't think he will sleep well to-night. HEINRICH'S STORY.

smoked the best cigars I ever tasted. The first thing he did every morning after he got up was to give me one of those cigars, and we were friends. Mr. Vassar, who runs the Vassar College, was aboard. He can talk most all languages, and he's always running around for men with strange tongnes. He struck the man from Gustemals, and then he was happy."

At Yonkers Heinrich said, "Nearer and nearer," and went on talking. He spoke very kindly of his wife, and said that she had been at the Tombs to see him every day between 10 and 20 ciclock. The Sicriff mentioned the fact that Josic Mansfield was at the Tombs to see Stokes when the prisoners left the Tombs, and Heinrich started off on Styles, speaking of him as a man who was of good disposition and more like a petted child than anything else.

"He may have had some motive that we don't know about, but he dislikes Gould more than he did Fisk. He's a generous man. He used to send me cigars every day, and he sent word that if there was anything I wanted to ask for it. The murder was a cowardly thing, but there may have been a reason that would make some excuse."

At Tarrytown somebody passed in a bottle of champagne "for Putch Heinrich." Sheriff Shields granted permission to dink. The bottle was uncorked and the plasses filled.
"What's that quotation from Shakespeare?" said Heinrich." is it 'Now is the summer of our discontent?"
"Winter." was suggested.
"That's it," said Heinrich, gally, "'Now is the winter of our discontent, and I drink to a shortened term;" and he empiled his glass with a quiet good humor, which had a 't yet deserted him.

him.

He said he loved birds, and had a dozen. "I was to get up and feed 'em every morning at 6 o'clock. I've got a bullinch that sings two tenes complete, an air from Der Freischuetz, and a plere called the 'Bode Call.' If I came home at 3 o'clock in the morning that bullinch would wake up and sing to me, and my wife used to say that I ought not to have any bables, for I cared most for birds."

BEHIND THE PRISON BARS. Arrived at Sing Sing the party soon arrived at the prison, and were registered on the books. Heinrich said that he was 31 years of age, oc-cupied as a speculator when arrested, a jeweller by trade, a native of Germany, could read and write, used liquor in moderation, and had served a term of two years in Sing Sing, twelve years age.

ago.

While the others were being registered, Heinrich talked in the same ensy, unconcerned manner. He sclemnly asserted his innocence, and thought the matter would yet be made clear and his innocence established. When all was ready the prisoners were taken to the "State shop," after Heinrich had shaken hands with Sheriffs Shields and Brown and the SUN reporter. He walked off with the coolness and perfect self-possession which had not deserted him from the start.

LONDON, April 3.—The Right Hon. Benjami Disraeli, who is now on a visit to Manchester, addresse in immense Conservative meeting in Free Trade Ha a that city this evening. Mr. Disraeli began by say

A Split in the Indiana Temperance Party. INDIANAPOLIS, April 3.—The State Temper ince Convention met today, one hundred delegate leting present. There was a stormy discussion on the A NEW OUTBURST OF CRIME

A GHASTLY CORPSE FLUNG INTO A STYGIAN ALLEY.

Robbed and Killed-The Fourth Ward's Latest Tragedy- The Murderers Arrested and their Victim Identified. At half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning, meer Pike found the body of a man lying in

he alleyway of Roosevelt street, about 100 feet back from the street, leading into Cherry street. It lay on the flagging with the legs turned upward. The head was tied up in an alpaca coat. The officer untied the coat. The head was bathed in blood which gushed from a broad gash behind the left ear. The body was removed to the Oak street police station, and there placed on view. It is the body of a man about five feet seven inches tall, with a little round face, of the Teuton type, dark eyes, dark brown hair, and light moustache. He looked to be thirty-five

Teuton type, dark eyes, dark brown hair, and light moustache. He looked to be thirty-five years old. He was dressed in a drab striped shirt, dark coat, and light woollen pantaloons of a coarse pattern.

The pockets of the trousers were turned inside out and empty, showing that he was robbed before he was murdered. The arms are tattooed, each arm with the figure of a man and a woman, and the breast with the figure of a man and woman, in India link. The hands do not look like those of a sailor, however; they bear no traces of hard work. Capt. Ulliman thinks that he was murdered very near the place where he was found, and that the murderers tied the coat around his head to stop the flow of blood by which they might have been traced. Several persons thought they recognized him, but they were mistaken in every instance.

One man thought his name was McInerny, and that he had been putting up telegraph poles in New Jersey; and the mud on the boots of the murdered man greatly resembling Jersey clay, Capt. Ullman gave his opinion credence; but this supposition was also erroneous. The only thing that was found on him was an imitation diamond pin, with probably twenty-five cents. At the occock P. M. the body was taken to the Morgue.

Last night, Detectives Mahony and Klerns arrested two notorious Fourth Ward ruffans on suspicion. The police are in possession of proof that up to nearly 3 o'clock yesterday morning they were with the murdered man.

At 11½ o'clock last night the sister of the murdered man came to the Morgue and identified him as Charles Williams. He lives at 60 Cherry street.

There is no little comment in Queens county regarding the Fowler murder case in Hempstead, which was brought to light by THE SUN. Prof. Draper's testinab Ann, the murdered man's wife. The Grand Jury found a bill against Hannab Ann for murder in the first degree, and everybody supposed that George had also been indicted. He is, however, at liberty, and feeling been indicted. He is, however, at liberty, and feeling on the subject runs high. George and Hannah Ann lived to open adultery while poor Joseph was still alive. The arsenic is supposed to have been administered in an onion syrup. On the night of his death George and Hannah Ann went to Hempstead shopping. She prepared the onlon syrup before going, telling the old lady to give him a spoonful every hour. After swallowing the first dose he became wild. He shouted continually for water, saving that he was all on fire inside. When George and Hannah Ann were returning from Hempstead their horse was killed by a Long Island Railroad locomotive. When Hannah Ann forced him to take a second dose. This made him worse, Dr. Porter was called in, the could do nothing for him but left a powder for him to take. Two hours later Joseph was a corpse.

The release of George is a matter of wonder. The people believe that he concocted the whole tragedy. He will now be used as State's evidence against his guily partner. In that case a jury cannot be found in Queens county that will convict her.

Hugh Stewart, who was stabbed in the left ung early yesterday morning by Henry Marks, is im-proving but is not out of danger. The story is as fol-ows: Stewart and Michael Berrigan and wife were going toward Eighth avenue on their way home, and Henry Marks and Frederick Esupp were homeward bound going toward Broadway. The five met in Forty-eighth street, and refused to "give the wall" to each other. They collided and roughly jostled one another. Berrigan and wife, who were separated about twenty set from Stewart, shouted to him to come on and avoid rouble. Stewart shouted "Oh! I'm stabbed," and ran oward Berrigan. The latter assisted Stewart to a door-

Justifiable Hemicide.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of John Halilsey, who was shot and killed on Tuesday morning by John F. Mencken in the saloon of

tenry Lamcken at 4 North William street.
Col. Charles S. Spencer appeared for the prisoner.
Charles T. Nichols, a printer, of the Frankfort Housea drink. After drinking he took a seat near the stove to read a newspaper. While he was seated at the stove two or three men entered the saloon. They were followed by Hallisey, but he could not say that he was one of the party.

Hallisey called for a glass of ale, which was refused by the prisoner, who sold he had instructions to that effect from his boss. Hallisey repeated his demand, and when the prisoner refused the second time Hallisey derw a revolver and pointed it at the prisoner, at the same time saying something which the witness did not hear. He saw the prisoner takes plstof from under the counter, and heard four shots fired. Witness then went out on the sidewalk. A mement afterward the prisoner followed him out and shouted for help. Prisoner gave Hallisey no provocation, except his refusal to supply him with drinks.

George Fisher, a printer, of 435 Washington street, and william Hencken, a paper honger, of 7 Beckman street, corroborated the foregoing testimony.

The jury sequitted Mencken, and he was congratulated by his fellow-countrymen. drink. After drinking be took a seat near the stor

An Eight-Hour Demonstration in Brooklyn Last night the workingmen of Brooklyn held mass meeting at the Brooklyn Hall, Myrtle avenue, in avor of the enforcement of the Eight-Hour law All the legend, "Eight Hours a Day's Work for All." The Chairman, on opening the meeting, sold the speakers were all workingmen, as the committee had decided they only were the proper persons to speak of the workingmen's wrongs. Mr. Weich of Brooklyn, Messrs, Jessup, ciridin, and Browning. President of the International Lubon of New York, and others, delivered addresses. During the meeting screat enflusissam was created by the entrance of the trades unions of Williamsburgh, headed by Mr. Frank Doughetty of the Coopers' inon. A series of resolutions in substance as follows were unanimously adopted:

That whereas the time lass arrived when the workingmen of the country should regard their political influence as they are the voting clements; therefore, be it resolved, that as in this country the workingmen number over South, they hold it to be the duty of the municipal authorities to recognize the Fight Hour law, and that they unite to establish its recognition broughout the State. Thanks were releaded to the members of the large-internal bases shown themselves friendly to its cufercement.

Yesterday afternoon a quantity of oil and tur-entine caught fire in the store of M. Eschwege, painter, 7 Columbian street. Charles Beerman was sent from columbia street to Eschwege's shop for some bene. Eschwege being alsent, the boy eat
wh to await his return. He easy that
lie waiting he overheard a conversation beteen Caroline Leon and a woman hings in the
use, in which the former said that the old in the store
is leasing out of the vessels and running through a
partition into the bedroom, and suggested that she
valid take a light and ascertain how much
lipassed through; the other woman cauhed her against doing so as the oil might catch
is she appears to have disregarded this warning, for
mediately afterward the flames burst through the paron into the store, and in a moment all the oil was on
and a nase of beathe exploded. The hoy was
crely burned on the face and arms, and Caroline
on and a midant were also painfully though not
agercusty scorched. Damage about Filter. bia street to Eschwege's shop for some ben

A \$30,000 Bond Robbery. MUNCY, Pa., April 3.—The office of the Lycomns Fire insurance Company was entered by burglars
ast hight and one of the safes blown open. Over
supposed of resistered railread bonds and stocks were abreacted showlor which belonged to the company, and
the balance to private high reads. Three suspicious
haracters have been arrested in connection with the
obbery

Gold Discoveries to Minnesota. Gold Discoveries to Ellinescent.

Dulutin, April 3.—Some years ago there was a considerable excitement about the gold discoveries at Vermilbon lake, eighty miles from here. Machinery was asken there, but the ore did not pay. On a quite way new discoveries are being reported and the land of fast being taken up by New York speculators. The cre is said to yield one and a half onnes to the ton, and there is an abundance of it. Specimens are exhibited being

The Colored Men's Concert. The colored concert last night in Association Hall was density crowded. The few N it Turpi and Col Chas, S Spenceraddressed the meeting. The laster was coulty applauded when he referred to include the second concertainty applauded when he referred to the second could be not the concertainty applauded when he referred to the second could be not the concertainty whom the sociator colored at great leagth. SUMTER'S DEFENDER BURIED.

How New York City Honored the Remains

of Major Anderson - A Soldier's Burial Denied him at West Point. The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson were taken to West Point yesterday. Since the 12th of February they had been lying in a receiving vault in the Marble Ceme-tery in Second street. The funeral escort from the cemetery to the wharf was one worthy of Sumter's defender. Four leading regiments of the National Guard, two companies of United States heavy artillery, and two light batteries comprised the military portion. Punctually at 10 o'clock these troops marched into position on Second avenue. Their colors were draped, and the officers appeared with the usual badges of mourning. The Seventh, Ninth, and Twenty-first Regiments turned out with anusually full ranks, and never appeared to better advantage. Batteries E and A of the First United States

Artillery, the same which constituted the gar-rison at Fort Sumter ten years ago, attracted much attention. Magnificently equipped, well mounted, and marching in sections, they were

the conspicuous feature of the parade. A guncarriage drawn by four horses served as a hearse.

At half past ten a detail of eight men from the
First Artillery, led by Major-Gen, McDowell, encoffin to the coason. The bands played a dirge,
and the troops same to a present during this
time, an interval of but a few moments.

The Fort Sumter garrison flag, which after
being shot from its flag staff was nailed to the
mast by Sergt. Peter Hart, and which Major Anderson was permitted to salute with the honors
of war when he evacuated, was then prodivided the control of the same of the conderson was permitted to salute with the honors
of war when he evacuated, was then prodivided to the control of the conthough considerable for the same of the conthough considerable for the same of the conthough considerable for the conthere were mostly very elderly and respectable looking gentlemen in white swallow tail coats and
enormous bear skin hats. They added much to
the impressiveness of the scene. Following
them were two carriages containing the pall
hearers. In the first were Gens. J. V. Bomford,
Jeff. C. Davis, Samuel W. Crawford, and John
G. Foster. The three latter were associated with
the deceased officer in the defence of Fort
Barney, Richard S. Thorac, Henry F. Vali, and
Charles P. Kirkland.

The mourners were Mr. Lars Anderson of
Cincinnati and his son Edward L. Anderson, a
brother and nephew of the General. The remaining members of the family are in Europe,
Two companies of ex-members of the Anderson
Zonaves carrying the regimental battle flags
came next. They were followed by Gen Me.

The route through Second avenue, Eighth
street, Broadway, Fifth avenue, and Thirtyfourth street house the first was a

THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

Probable Defeat of the Republican Candidate for Lieutenaut-Governor.
PROVIDENCE, R. L. April 3.—The Rhode Island State election was held to-day, and awoke more than usual interest, owing to the fact that their poll taxes paid for the first time in two or three years. The result, however, was the election of the Republican State ticket except Lieutenant-Governor. Especial ticket except Lieutenant-Governor. Especial issue was made against the Republican candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, the present incumbent, Pardon W. Stevens, because of his alleged connection with the trap fishing, and he is probably defeated by Charles R. Cutler (Dem.) by a small majority, although the scattering votes may throw the election into the Legislature, when the Republican candidate will be elected. The Journal has returns from all the towns in the State except Block Island, footing up as follows:

For Governor, Seth Padelford, (Rep.) 9,385; Olney Arnold, (Dem.,) 8,228.

For Lieutenant Governor—Pardon W. Stevens, (Rep.,) 8,422, Charles R. Cutler, (Dem.,) 8,129.

The Senate will stand 26 Republican and 11 Democrats; and the House of Representatives 53 Republicans, 17 Democrat, and 3 no choice.

The Connecticut Election. Course toffice show the total sake for the state to be \$90.01. Jewell has 4.88. Hubbard Liese will all the persistent of the sake the sake

On Tuesday morning Deputy Sheriff Ford, o Westchester county, went to a point about two mite east of White Plains, where the New York Norther and Housatonic Railroad is being constructed, intening to attach a locomotive in possession of E. L. East. & Co., contractors. The order of attachment was a complaint of Henry B. Lyon, who claims \$400 for a pairs, the same working as a lien on the property Mr. Ford was met by the foreman, Mr. McDonsid, w Mr. Ford was met by the foreman, Mr. McDonaid, who informed Mr. Ford that he did not have men chourt it take the engine. Ford reported progress to sherr frundage. And as that gentleman submits to no food ory, he started with a posse of eight men, in carriages, behind the very balkiest of horses. After walking and pushing the vehicles through the mud for two hours the justing virtued. The hocomotive was surrendered to the sheriff without a shot. An engineer, an employee of Mr. Lyon was pinced in charge of the machine. He took the threath valve and review lever off, to make sure that the thing would not be run away, and placed them in the Wilson liques status, for side keeping Early yesterday morning some one troke into the state, store the machinery, attached it to the piece of the locomotive, and rat it off to connecticut.

The Starving Family. the office and sent to the starving family at he Det cents; unsigned note, 95 cents; J. H. C. \$5. Charry \$1. Cert. \$5. St. Reporter \$1.55. A lady reader who called out the family and found that one of the gris had pawned her dress and same for broad, and was unable to take the homeon obtain employment furnished the ceressary articles.

Their present habitation is not 6t for human beings to the the contract of the co

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY.

THE COVER FOR THE ESCAPE OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE THIEVES. Hints Already that Some of the Persons in-

dicted as Whiskey Swindlers may Make Terms with Somebody. Bench warrants were out yesterday for the arrest of the distillers who had not given ball on the indictments. This was deemed necessary by Judge Davis, lest the inaction of bis subordinates should be cited as one of many proofs that the charges had been made for political effect-to be used as campaign documents in behalf of President Grant. Forty-one warrants were given to Marshal Sharpe, and his deputies are searching for the persons named therein. Some of them left the city several months ago, and others have changed their residences; so the task of the officers is not easy. Nearly all employed eminent counsel who will immedithe ground that they are barred by the statute of mitations, and are inoperative. They also propose to have some of the witnesses indicted for perjury after they have appeared on the stand, f the cases should come to trial. The names of the witnesses however, are withheld, and are not to be made known till they appear for examina-tion in court

THE VICTIMS VESTERDAY. THE VICTIMS VESTERDAY.

The following named persons gave bull in \$5,000 each yesterday before Commissioner Shields: The following named persons gave bull in \$5,000 each yesterday before Commissioner Shielda:
Thomas O'Callaghan, for arty Collector of Internal Revenue in the Ninth Piscott. He is charged with receiving various bribes to allow whicks to be removed from the Forty-fith and Forty-second streets distillertes. Mr. Rengamin P. Fairchard of 34 West Fifty-fifth atreet became his bondsman.

Geo. D. Cray, of the firm of Watson & Crary, charged with conspiracy to defraud the Covernment of the tax on whiskey. His sureties are, George Glayer of 210 West Thirty-first street, and Gershom B. Smith of 136 West Thirty-first street, and Gershom B. Smith of 136 West Thirty-first street, and Gershom B. Smith of 136 West Thirty-first street, and Gershom B. Smith of 136 West Thirty-first street, and for the frauding the revenue in connection with the Forty-second street distillery. Sureties, John Carr of 367 Avenue A. and William H. Higgins of 30 Beckman place.

Matthew J. Farrell, formerly connected with the Twenty-fourth street bewery, conspiracy to defraud-the revenue. Sureties, John W. Day of 34 Kast Twentieth street, and thomas of Connor of 36 Pirst avonue. William H. McCarthy, formerly Internal Revenue Inspector, indicted for bribery in connection with the removal of whiskey from the Forty-second street distillery. His surety is Patrick sheetly of Eighty-third street and Second avenue.

Jacob Fuchs, charged with conspiracy to removalled whiskey from the Forty-second street distillery. Sureties, Nicholas Henri, accused of conspiracy to removalled with the Forty-second street distillery. Sureties are Andrew Leopold of 73 Canal street, and Joseph Henri of 50 Walker street.

Leopold Scidner, Indeted on a charge of defrauding the revenue in connection with the Fourth street and Third avenue, and Phincas Scidner of 33 Graham avenue Brooklyn.

A SNEAK THIFF SETTLING CASES.

A SNEAK THIFF SETTLING CASES.

A Sneak Thief it is said is playing a more infamous game in connection with some of the indictments than he did when he stole the Associated Press despatches. He has selected a friend—a lawyer—to settle some cases in which he takes a special interest. It was intimated to a few of the distillers that if they engaged this lawyer they would be protected from prosecution, as the Sneak Thief had sufficient influence to have their cases discontinued. The distillers took the advice, and it is said that they are not to be tried.

The officials in the District Attorney's office deny that ex-Collector Bailey of Montevideo is to be used as a witness in any of the cases.

JUDGE DAVIS IN SELF-DEFRICE.

A SEN reporter called yesterday on United

A SUN reporter called vesterday on United States District Attorney Noah Davis to ascertain whether the assertion in yesterday's Prinnie, that a robbery had been committed in his office, was true. Judge Davis declared it false.

U. S. District Attorney De Kny Acknowl-edges that the Indictments were Found under Instructions from Washington.

From Tuesday's Tribune.

From Tuesday's Tribune.

To guard against the obtaining of a surreptitions view of the contents of the indictrients. Marshal Crowley was placed as a sentinal over them. He closely watched them until they were taken charge of by Assistant United States District Attorney De Kay. Soon after this official had taken his place at the desk, and after declining to show the indictments to any one, he turned to the reporter of the Tribune, and referring to the statement published in Saturday's paper, said:

paper, said:
"I understand that you have evidence that
"I understand ware fixed up by Gen. Butler, rauds.
Mr. De Kay-They investigated some smug-

Reporter—Did they investigate any of the Custom House frauds exposed by the Investigating Committee when it was in session in this city?

Mr. De Kay—It is a question whether any Custom House frauds have been exposed by that

Sill. De Ray—I the appealant whether any Custom House frauds have been exposed by that committee.

Reporter—Did the Grand Jury investigate any recent Custom House funds?

Mr. De Kay—I don't know that they did.
Reporter—Why were none of the bribery frauds committed by Custom House officials, and exposed by the committee, investigated by the Grand Jury?

Mr. De Kay—No instructions were received from Washington to investigate them.
Reporter—Can't a United States Grand Jury investigate Custom House frauds without instructions from Washington?

Mr. De Kay—I suppose so.
Reporter—Then why did not this Grand Jury dit.

Mr. De Kay-Well, I don't know.

Mr. De Kay-Well, I don't know.

Reporter-It is said that you were present when the Grand Jury voted on some of these indictments: is that true?

Mr. De Kay-That is not true.

The Court of Special Sessions Declared:IIlegal.
ALBANY, April 3.—The Court of Appeals has sclared the organization of the Court of Special Secions illegal. This will have a tendency to release many of the prisoners on Blackwell's Island. A portion

the illegality of the Court that convicted them not saving placed them in jeopardy. The opinion was deivered by Junge Allen, and concurred in by all the The First Case in Point.
In the General Sessions yesterday morning the ass of James Mescell, indicted as an escaped prisoner tunn the pententiary, was called, and the conward three darker flowe responded for the prisoner by mor-

of the Court believe the prisoners can be again tried,

The case of Win Huber agt The People was passed upon by the Court of Appeals on Tuesday in Albany, and the decision of the Special Sessions and the Supreme Court were reversed. The points in the case involved a question whether the Special Sessions Court was legally constituted, and whether a conviction recorded when only one of the two Justices, Dowling and Shandley, was on the banch was valid, especially when the record did not show the nature of the disability or cause of the absence of the noneiting Justice. Before this question was raised in this case of Bubert, it had excited attention among the lawyers interested in crimmal offactice, and the right of either Justice Dowling or Justice Shandley to sit alone in the trial of a case was gravely doubted. Indeed Justices Cardozo and Barnard, had released several pententiary prisoners brought before them, by write of hether corpus, they holding that convictions under such circumstances were illegal. Subsequently, however, when the Huber case came to be reviewed by the Supreme Court the decision sustained the purished not of the Seculal Sessions, and the manner of its exercise. Now the Court of last resort everage for the agential set of the subsequent of the capture of the court of the standard history of the graduate tribunal, if not having reached this not resort everage had agon a ulmag as to them adverse to that of the two Courts below.

Mr. Howe, in support of his notion to panel, presented the record of Miscell's conviction and stated these facts. Assistant Darkth, Attorney Sall van preferred as trial gibe and the purpose.

His estimated that hore that three fourths of the conviction in the Separal Sessions for a long time past at Ital label to the same objection as that made in linger and converted in the factor of the same objection as that made in lingers are liable to the same objection as that made in lingers. the case of Win Huber agt The People was passed.

The investigating Committee's Report.

The investigating Committee say they do not deem it product to the on the set re-result of the inunite; made but present the suggestions for the serious consideration of depositors of other savings backs in the state of New York. An prison depositing money Committee's Report. to have the house to bland employment furnished the treessays article.

Their present habitation is not for human beings to live in.

A grand reception will be held at Weber's rooms sixteenth street and Fifth avenue by the members of the Lotes Club, on saturnay even in next. Fig. are not designed to the lote club, on saturnay even in next. Fig. are not designed to the lote of the lote of